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THE OBSERVER

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THE REFLECTOR.

PURITY OF HEART.

There is nothing which our Saviour more constantly and more severely rebukes, than an ostentatious and hypocritical sanctity. Our light is indeed ever to shine before men; but it is to be a light kindled in the heart, and which beams forth unpretending and unsullied. All vain mortification, all austerity, all parade of religion, we are ever to avoid. We are ever to maintain a simplicity of intention, an honesty of heart, a sincerity of principle and purpose, which is to operate silently and without show; and whenever we find ourselves seeking after the praise of men, we may be sure that our altar is burning with unhallowed fire, our offering polluted and unacceptable.

Purity of heart is to be regarded in another light. The perfection of the christian system is in nothing more remarkable than in directing its chief power to regulate the springs of action, the thoughts and desires. Other moral systems had ever been contented with giving rules for outward conduct, and had left the imagination uncontrolled and the heart impure. But in the light of the gospel, actions are nothing excepting so far as they are the result and expressions of feelings and principles within; and the wandering imagination of wickedness is criminal, though it rest inactive in the bosom, and be concealed from every eye but his who seeth in secret. The importance of this early restraint on the thoughts and inclinations is immense. It is from cherishing those which ought to have been repelled, from brooding in silence over scenes of a polluted imagination, that the passions become wild and resistless, and desire is stimulated to deeds of guilt. Where the first thoughts are watched and governed, where the imagination is resolutely controlled and the earliest desires are directed and sanctified, the great labor of self-government is nearly accomplished, and temptation unaided from within, loses its power to conquer and destroy.

If then we would obey the requisitions of the gospel and crucify the flesh; if we would attain that exalted purity of character and life to which the scriptures call us, we must lay the foundation imposing a powerful restraint on the thoughts, imaginations and first desires. We must do this with resolution, for it demands exertion; and with patient constancy, for a moment of neglect may open us a flood-gate of pollution. We must unite too with our exertions fervent prayer to Him who alone has immediate access to our minds, and whose spirit alone can cleanse them from their impurities, and fill them with hallowed affections. To animate us to all this, we can indeed draw no motive from the praise of men, and the rewards of the world; for all must be done silent and unseen. But the promise of the Saviour should sustain us; for it is to "the pure in heart" that God now peculiarly reveals himself in the most amiable and affecting light. It is the pure in heart whom he visits with the assurance of his mercy, and the consolations of his love,—and it is they whom he will hereafter receive to a world, where his mysterious promise will be understood, and they will see Him as He is.—*Ch. Register.*

The best condition of mind is marked by a calm good will towards all sensitive beings; a spirit of activity and zeal in promoting the welfare of all around or near us; a love of individual attachments and domestic fellow-feeling and helps, which truly liberalize and harmonize the soul, and prepare the man more surely for the service of his country or of his species, for all the purposes of general benevolence and diffusive virtue. God throws the poor upon the bounty of the rich, the ignorant upon the enlightened. The first care of the wise and charitable is to aid those within their reach and observation, who are pining in want, fainting in sickness, writhing with anguish, or grovelling in ignorance.

Envy is destroyed by true friendship, and coquetry by true love.

Miscellany.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SOUVENIR.

A NEW-ENGLAND CARNIVAL.

"Fill up the bowl, and drain it merrily;
This is the hour of dance and song and glee!"

OLD SONG.

Oh for the good old days of the revolution, of the year '80—the days of cocked hats, short breeches, and silver shoe-buckles—of rolls, of hoops, and high heeled shoes—days when a gentleman could be distinguished from his groom, and a lady from her chamber-maid—days when the good old puritan customs of reverencing the clergy, had not ceased from the land, and when they had not ceased to deserve it—days when a first rate farmer carried his cold chicken pie and jug of cider to church on the sabbath, for the comfort of himself and family; and a second rate one, was provided with a turn-over of such dimensions, that while seated on the steps making his Sunday-noon repast from one end, he was obliged to use his staff vigorously to keep his dog from claiming his share of the other. In those days such a nondescript as a modern expose—the sprightly jig, scotch reel, and French four, had not been compelled to give way to pigeon wings, and quadrilles—and the accursed waltz had not been imported, to poison the minds, and deprave the morals of half the fair. Ah those were days of glory for America.—True the tocsin of war was sounding on the borders, but dauntless hearts were ready to stem the tide, and roll it back upon the invaders—there were men in those days—men of whom the mothers that bare them were not ashamed.

Those were the days of frolics, of huskings, of military treats; and I cannot look back upon them even now without feeling my pulses quicken, as imagination retraces the scenes and festivities of his youth. Not that precisely every thing that took place in those days can be fully justified: man is, and always has been a strange and wayward animal, and prone to drive things innocent of themselves to excess, yet to me those days were covered with the fairy mantle of childhood, and when a child is happy, the whole scene around him is spotless, bright and pure.

What probably arose at first from individual gratitude for honor conferred, became speedily an universal fashion, and military treats were all the rage. When the subaltern reached the rank of ensign, and so for each additional step in his military career, he was expected to treat. This meant neither more nor less than making a feast, at which all the rank and file in the region—the officer and the superannuated veteran—and as the primer hath it, "all, both great and small;" men and boys, women and maidens, were invited, or expected to attend.

I was then an orphan of some eight or nine years old, and though I knew as little of the business as a man in the moon, yet I could not avoid joining the exultation manifested by all, when the company "jumped" Ensign Harvey, and appointed Sergeant Percival, an uncle of mine lieutenant in his room. The reason assigned for this proceeding was, that Ensign Harvey was considered rather lukewarm in the good cause, and by many deemed little better than a tory.

For those straight forward days, this was an almost unprecedented honor, and the treat which was to be given, was to be in extent, and magnitude befitting the occasion. As the feast was to be given at the house of my father where my uncle then lived a family consultation was held, in which the time was fixed upon, and the preliminary arrangements adjusted. For a week all was fidgeting, confusion, bustle and anxiety; and when the important day arrived every thing was in complete readiness. All the knives, forks, plates, &c. for a league in circuit had been collected together—the ovens of the neighborhood had been put in requisition—lots of mince, apple, custard and pumpkin pies were ready baked—a whole ox underwent the culinary process—a score of sucking pigs squeaked their last; and there was a sad reduction in the numbers of the chancellors, and plump pullets of the neighborhood.—To my boyish imagination it seemed that provisions had been prepared sufficient to feast the army of Genghis Khan—and the formidable assortment

of cakes which the pantry presented might have rivalled in quantity that furnished for a meal at the round table of King Arthur; when thirty sacks of flour, half a ton of butter and two hogheads of molasses were put at once into the kneading trough, around which sixty of the king's cooks were laboring at once in their vocation. Barrels of cherry-um and cider royal were in readiness; and the arrangements were completed by erecting on the green turf of the meadow, beneath a range of wide spreading apple-trees, two tables, each one sufficient to accommodate two hundred persons.

The morning of the memorable Thursday came, bright and beautiful—there was not a speck in the clear blue sky, and a gentle breeze waved the branches as if to prevent that heat which had been dreaded from a cloudless summer's sun. Before nine o'clock the company began to arrive; single, in pairs, and in groups. Smart militia officers, in full dress began to muster. Old veterans of Louisbourg, and Braddocks—men, the cut of whose coats showed that on them you might have dated "Anno Domini:" were mingled in the crowd with crutch ready shouldered, and engaged in narrating to gaping auditors the exploits of other days. Sparks of the first water appeared on prancing Narraganset pacers; their fair and gaily dressed panthers mounted on pillions behind them. One of these arrivals I still well remember. He was a short stubby fellow, about four feet ten, with hair white and bushy, a countenance round and red as the sun in a smoky day—from the centre of his face projected a nose so contentiously turned from this sublunary sphere, that another degree of elevation would have enabled its copper colored tip, which spoke of the warmth and New-England rum, to have looked its owner full in the face. A red broadcloth coat, green plush buckskin breeches with enormous silver buckles at the knees; and a three cornered hat most wickedly and significantly cocked, constituted the most prominent habiliments of the gentleman. His fair one was as remarkable for her height, as he for his diminutive stature; in her high heeled shoes she stood six feet two, good and plump, and a trifle to spare. Snugly seated on her pillow behind him, with her lofty head gear roll and turban, white and fluttering in the air, she looked like a seventy-four towering over a sorry gun boat, which was liable every moment to be run under and sunk. Fate however had decreed to Corporal Rowe another destiny. As under the influence of the spur, his horse luffed towards the horse-block where his fair one was to dismount, either from natural perverseness of disposition, or frightened by the multitude, his beast began to exhibit symptoms of restiveness, and began kicking and plunging most violently. Miss Katy's situation had now become extremely critical:—she could not dismount—her superior elevation prevented her passing her arm around the corporal's waist, which might in a trifling degree have steadied her, and the crupper was her only resource; and to that she clung with a grasp which a sailor might have envied. The catastrophe could not be long delayed, a sudden plunge of the beast put her in such bodily fear, that regardless of consequences, or appearances, with her arm which was at liberty, she seized the corporal firmly around the neck, and clung to him with such effect that it was evident he must soon fall from suffocation and she in consequence with him.—Certain guttural sounds which if they had obtained free egress, would have commanded her in no very measured terms to release her hold, were misunderstood, or unobserved; and in spite of the sundry well meaning individuals, they both came to the ground, she to the spraining of an ankle, and the no small discomfiture of hoops and head dress; and he to the sad begrimming of his new crimson broadcloth.

The rest of the company assembled without accident. By eleven o'clock the military were paraded, the customary salutes were given, and at one o'clock the tables were spread for dinner. What a display of good things! Fifty years have passed away and my mouth still waters at the recollection. Avaunt ye modern dainties, with your pales, cakes and bones—miserable things these, to substitute for a New-England Revolutionary dinner. Such Sirloins of beef—such a display of sucking pigs, with their tails curled over their backs, and their pointed brown noses elevated as though they scented and enjoyed the good things with which they were filled, and surrounded—chicken pies with the gravy issuing from the half melted crust—and pans of pudding, out of which the raisins stuck, like pebbles from the surface of conglomerate rock. These substantial materials the only basis of a good dinner, were flanked by a formidable array of cakes and pastry of various kinds; the whole presenting a most inviting prospect. The tables were filled a first and second time—the liquor flowed in torrents—old women drank confusion to the "reg'lars"—the good things rapidly disappeared before such a host of assailants, mirth and hilarity became the order of the day.

"Davy, did you ever see so many folks together before?" said a red-headed, bare-legged urchin, to his companion, whose close shaven poll, checked linen collar, and lean appearance, proved that they were properly associated.

"I guess I have," was the reply:—"twas when I rode behind father, on old Pumpkin-and-milk, to Boston, to see Giral Washington lick the reg'lars; and when we came home, father gave Joe three coppers, and me four, and we waited on Laura Adams to 'lection and spent them all."

This assertion was followed by a knowing hoist of the waistband with the other he laid an additional supply of the fare before him, and which was liberally distributed to such as were unable to obtain a place at the tables. The music now struck up in the chambers, which had been cleared for the dancers. Here in matches against time, by the light-footed and the gay, or in the more athletic exercises of playing ball, and wrestling, the day passed without any thing serious to mar the happiness of the festive occasion. It is true that corporal Rowe, probably soured by his first mishap, manifested somewhat of a pugnacious disposition, in threatening to flog certain of the young gentlemen who had taken possession of the floor to his exclusion for the first set—but by the active interference of the select men, harmony was speedily restored.

As the cloudless sun set began the western hills, the company began gradually to disperse, and ere long, all, except a few jolly spirits who kept up the merry dance, had departed. As these last, late in the evening brought up their horses one by one to have their damsels seated behind them, Sergeant Cravy a young high spirited fellow made his appearance. While the girl whom he was expecting to take her place on the pillion was adjusting some part of her dress, Fanny Hart, a wild, beautiful, rattle-headed creature, darted through the hall, and light as a feather, sprang upon the pillion behind the young sergeant.—Cravy's resolution was instantly taken, and plunging his spurs into his steed started down the high street at full speed. His motive was a powerful one—it was revenge. But a few evenings before she had to his inexpressible mortification, openly rejected his suit; and his intention was now to carry her into a lonely unfrequented wood about a mile and a half from the place of meeting, there to leave her; and as the moon was now sitting she would be unable to grope her way out, and be compelled to remain until morning. So much was he occupied with his project, that he forgot a deep slough at the foot of the decent road over which he was so furiously hurrying, and was only brought to his recollection by his horse at a single leap, plunging from firm ground up the saddle girths in the mire. The shock was so violent as to throw him fairly over his horse's head into the which he was still deeper pressed by the fairy damsel, who in the fall found the discomfited Sergeant her first firm spring place. Light as a lark, she sprung upon the dry land, and leaving the sergeant to extricate himself as he could, she soon reached the company she had left, with only a few marks of the clay on her white muslin robe. By the time Cravy had regained his feet, his horse was on firm land, and after having performed a liberal ablution at the neighboring brook, he returned wet and dripping

and in an ireful mood, to his starting place. Fanny was the first to meet the irritated sergeant.

"My dear, what the matter ails you?" said the laughing girl in a sarcastic provoking tone: at the same time patting his flushed cheek with her white hand.

"If it had not been for that cursed quagmire you would have found out what the difficulty was before this time!" grumbled the incensed sergeant.

"Do my dear, if possible, keep your temper, remember that your hair is red, and swelled as they are, if one of them should happen to break you might bleed to death!" was the answer of the maiden, in the same tone: and as she said it, she slipped her taper fingers through his dripping red locks.

Cravy though hasty and violent, was no fool, and he saw in the countenances of the laughing circle around him, that nothing was to be gained by far further altercation with the fair girl; and he took his revenge as all lovers should, by clasping her in his arms, muddily as they were, and smothering her tittering, and her sarcasms at once with kisses. The departures after this slight interruption continued without further mishap, until in a short time the scene of such noisy festivity, and boisterous mirth, became as silent as a church-yard.

To me the pleasureable events of this, with memorable day; there were few exceptions, which however disagreeable must not be omitted. True it is and I regret to say it, that the copious libations of cherry-um and cider royal, by the patriotic men and women of the place, obtained the mastery over a few of them, and those too, some who were not wont to do so; especially the worthy deacon's wife, who I saw do penance in the broad aisle on the next Sabbath, before the assembled congregation, for this sin of commission.

Such is a faint picture of a militia treat, that carnival of New-England; a festival fallen into disguise, and the recollections of which will soon be with those who acted a part in the merry scenes to which we have alluded—in the dark realms of oblivious forgetfulness. W. G.

THE RINGLET.

A cheerful fire blazed on the hearth in the neat little parlor of Mr. Percy, one cool evening in November, and Helen, with a choice party of young friends, formed an agreeable little circle around it. Helen Percy was not what the world calls handsome; that is, she did not possess regular features—had neither black nor blue eyes—tresses waving gracefully over her shoulders—nor a skin quite as white as the new-fallen snow, but there was beauty that was worth all these—it consisted of expression. The feelings of a good and benevolent heart, aided by the graces of a pure and well cultivated mind, cast a lustre over her face that could boast of no other accomplishment, and sure no other was necessary to render it interesting. But Helen's most powerful charm was in her conversation, often sprightly, and always sensible and pleasing, it rendered her a most engaging companion.

It was generally known among her acquaintances, that she was betrothed to a young navy officer; who was then, and had been for nearly two years, absent in the United States service, and who was now daily expected home. Helen was anxious for his arrival, not for the gratification of her own affectionate feelings alone, but the tale of scandal had gone forth, and she wished its course arrested. An amiable and worthy man was in the habit of visiting at the House of Mr. Percy, he knew of Helen's engagement, and his visits to the family were prompted by friendship alone: but others thought differently: persons were surprised that in the absence of Clarence Lee, she would sanction the addresses of another—it was dishonorable thus to traffic with his feelings—in short, she was, in their eyes, a most heartless coquette. Helen knew these whispers were around her, but she knew also that she was wronged; she despised the petty artifices of those who would construe every friendly feeling into accepted love—and she was resolved it should not be the means of depriving her of a friendship so valuable as that of the innocent mover of it all.

I cannot remark that a small group were assembled round the fireside of Mr. Percy's house, and on this occasion a stranger was seated among them, who had entered with the company, and yet appeared to be unknown to all: a profusion of light hair fell over his fore-

head and cheeks, which were also shaded by large mustachios, and he wore a pair of green spectacles over his eyes.

The little party were gay and lively as usual, but there was a sudden stillness in the room, when the stranger, holding in his hand a ringlet of dark brown hair, tremulously asked a lady next to him if that was not a pretty tress?

"It certainly is," was the reply, "and a favorite memento, I presume."

"It was taken, madam, from the bosom of an officer, a friend of mine, who fell from on board one of the United States vessels during a late cruise; his body was happily recovered, but

"May I inquire his name?" interrupted Helen, in breathless haste, and unconsciously in reaching her chair.

"His name was Clarence Lee."

"And lost over—" the words died upon her lips, and she sunk back insensible into her seat. The stranger darted from his chair, threw off his spectacles, mustachios, and light hair, and in an instant the metamorphosed Clarence Lee was leaning over her chair, and endeavouring to recal her to animation, by repeatedly pronouncing her name in his own natural voice. Helen at length recovered, cast round a bewildered glance, and scarcely imagined she was in existence, when she beheld her lover by her side.

"Am I not dreaming?" said she, reviving.

"I should hope not," said Clarence, seizing her hand, & eagerly pressing it to his bosom. I have put thy faith to a sad trial, Helen, but wilt thou forgive me when I tell thee I was cruelly deceived by others? they told me thou wert false to me, Helen, but this pledge of affection (again displaying the ringlet) proves their words false, not thee; and that I meet the fond and faithful heart I left two years ago. It is needless to remark, that the stratagem was readily forgiven, and that Helen soon after at the altar of hymen, gave herself as a pledge of her love and faith to Clarence Lee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Copy of a Letter from the widows and orphans of Athens.

"Christ-loving benefactors of the poor and orphans, the Rev. Jonas King and Mr. John Stuyvesant.

"With the deepest sorrow, do we relate to you, the compassionate friends of Christ, the afflictions, the torments, the persecutions, which we have now for nearly eight years experienced from the invasion of our barbarous, unbelieving enemies, the Turks.

"After we had lost our beloved husbands, our dear children, our parents, our brothers, our sisters, our mothers, and our relatives, who were slain; and made captive for the faith and our country; after we had lost our dwellings, our property, we fled, with only our souls in our bodies, to this island, naked barefoot, without covering, and with very little nourishment for our bodies.—We dwell in caves and caverns, (as is not unknown to you,) hungering, in want of even our daily bread.

"Therefore do we most earnestly, and with tears beseech you; we run to your charity and tender compassion, that you would have mercy upon us, and grant us the charities of our Christian brethren, the friends of Greece; and we hope that our sorrowful petition will be heard, and we shall ever pray and make petition to our Lord Jesus Christ, for the health, peace and liberty spiritual and bodily, both of yourselves, who labor for our salvation and liberty, and of all our Christian brethren, who have bestowed upon us charities, & who are ever bestowing upon us charities from their works of the hands.

"May the blessings of Jesus Christ be upon their dwellings, on their good works, on their bodily and spiritual health, and may the Lord himself, Christ render them worthy of his heavenly kingdom, and also yourselves, and us miserable and wretched. Our names you will find written in the enclosed catalogue.

"The Widows and Orphans of Athens. Egina, 6th Sept, 1826."

Important from Buenos Ayres. By the brig Volant, arrived at Baltimore from Montevideo we have accounts from that city to the 4th, and from Buenos Ayres to the 1st ult.

Lavalle, who affected a revolution in December, and placed himself at the head of the Government, was beset on all sides. He marched against Santa Fe, but was soon compelled to return to protect Buenos Ayres, from a party collected by Manuel Rosas and his brother, Lopez the Governor of Santa Fe, with 3,500 men followed him, and united his forces near the city with the force of Rosas, consisting of Gauchos and Indians making in all from 5 to 6000 men. On the 26th April Lavalle with 1500 regular troops, gave them battle, the result of which is not positively known, but is

generally believed to be in favor of Rosas' party.

A battle or series of skirmishes commenced on the 27th of April in the outskirts of Buenos Ayres—the fight was continued on the 28th and afterwards; and when the Volant sailed, Capt. Pinney reports that it is generally believed the Provincial Army would enter the city the following day.

A report prevailed that Gen. Lavalle, who had advanced a couple of leagues from the city had been cut off by the Montoneros. Admiral Brown, the acting Governor in the absence of Lavalle, had not left the fort for some days, and it was known that in case Lapez entered the city, he was prepared to embark on board of a gun brig lying in the roads for which purpose he had boats constantly in readiness. One of the English packets had delayed her sailing from Buenos Ayres, until the result of the contest should be known: and as the Volant came out of Montevideo on the 4th of May, (where she touched to land a pilot,) the packet was just coming in from above. The conclusion, therefore, was, that the city had surrendered to Lopez.

Capt. Pinney heard heavy cannonading, when he got twenty miles below the city. The accounts vary as to the dispositions of the majority of the people; some of the correspondents of the Baltimore papers stating them to be in favor of Lavalle, or to be Unitarians, while others think they incline to the federales, who were investing the city. Peace would be secured by the downfall of Lavalle. In the mean time business was at a stand.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY,

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7.

We insert to-day a notice calling a Convention of Delegates for the selection of Senatorial candidates for Oxford District. It cannot be necessary for us to offer any suggestions on the importance of the meeting, in order to induce a general attendance. Considerations of weight will suggest themselves to all those, who attentively observe passing political events.

Our readers will perceive by the date of our paper to-day, that its publication is on Tuesday. We find by this alteration that a number of our subscribers will receive their papers much sooner than when the paper was published on Friday.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The meeting in this town for the organization of a Temperance Society, on the first inst. was very respectably attended; and a deep interest was manifested. The discussion on the adoption of the constitution was an able display of the eloquence of Yeomanry. Of the address by the Rev. Mr. Stone of Andover, it is high commendation to say that it fully justified public expectation. The fixed attention, with which it was received at the close of the interesting exercises of the day, demonstrated that it was a production of no ordinary character. A copy has been requested and granted for publication. Much credit is due to the choir of singers, who volunteered on the occasion, for the style of elegance, in which the music was performed. The following hymn by Samuel F. Brown, Esq. was sung in the tune of Old Hundred.

To thee, O God, who dwells in Heaven,
Be now our highest praises given.
Let every heart inspir'd, proclaim
From every tongue, thy hallow'd name.

Be ours a holy, high design,
Its base in power supreme, divine;
And be our works in love display'd,
Nor chill'd by friends, nor foes dismay'd.

But let a spirit touch'd by thee,
Pervade our opening jubilee;
And hence a kindling flame expand,
To purify and save the land.

Lord, shall it be, that man endu'd
With mind of noblest aptitude;
Must sink his soul in gross desires,
Till all that's great and good expires?

Shall hearts so form'd to know thy word,
Make their own lusts their only God?
No arm to save—no hopes to cheer?
No promise of salvation here?

On thee, O God, our hopes shall be,
In faith of final victory;
When lips that now profane thy name,
Shall sing hosannas to the same.

At a meeting of a large number of gentlemen from various parts of the County of Oxford, at Norway, on the first day of July inst. pursuant to an invitation extended by the Moral Society of Norway, to take into consideration

the subject of forming a County Society for the promotion of Temperance, LEVI WHITMAN, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and SAMUEL F. BROWN, Secretary.

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a County Society for the above purpose, and that we do therefore resolve ourselves into a society to be denominated the Temperance Society of Oxford County, auxiliary to the American Temperance Society.

The Gentlemen requested by the M. S. of Norway to prepare and report a form for a Constitution, having performed that service made a report of the following as a Constitution for this Society, viz.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called "The Oxford County Temperance Society," auxiliary to the American Temperance Society.

ART. 2. Any person subscribing this Constitution shall be a member of this Society.

ART. 3. The members of this Society, believing that the use of intoxicating liquors is, for persons in health, not only unnecessary, but hurtful; and that the practice is the cause of forming intemperate appetites and habits; and that while it is continued, the evils of intemperance can never be prevented, do therefore agree, that we will abstain from the use of distilled spirits, except as a medicine in case of bodily infirmity; that we will not allow the use of them in our families, nor provide them for the entertainment of our friends, or for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways, we will discountenance the use of them in the community.

ART. 4. The officers of this Society, shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor; to be chosen at each annual meeting of the Society; and who shall perform the duties customarily assigned to such officers.

ART. 5. The officers of the Society, in their associated capacity, together with such a number of other members as circumstances shall require, duly appointed, shall constitute an Executive Committee, to carry into effect all votes and orders of the Society, to devise and recommend the best means for accomplishing its benevolent designs; to propose, from time to time, measures necessary for raising funds; and in general, to perform all other duties, in accordance with the principles of this constitution, which they shall deem necessary, for promoting habits of temperance to the greatest extent. They shall make an annual report to this Society, of their proceedings; and through the Secretary shall transmit, annually, to the Parent Society, an account of the state, measures, success, receipts and expenditures of the Auxiliary.

ART. 6. The society shall meet annually on some day in the first week in July, to be designated by the Executive Committee, of which thirty days notice shall be given in some paper published in the County; and at such other times as shall be judged necessary by the Executive Committee.

Voted, To accept the same as the Constitution of this Society.

The Gentlemen present having generally subscribed the Constitution pursuant to Art. 2, the Society proceeded to the election of Officers, and chose Hon. LUTHER CARY, President, Hon. STEPHEN CHASE, Esq. V. President, Mr. JEREMIAH MITCHELL, Treasurer, Doct. LEANDER GAGE, Auditor, SAMUEL F. BROWN, Secretary.

Executive Committee.

The above named gentlemen, together with Levi Whitman, Esq. Doct. Reuel Barrows, Wm. Warren, Esq. Seth Morse, Esq. Deac. Robbins Brown, Aaron Cummings, Esq. Henry Farewell, Esq. Capt. Levi Ludden, Rev. Henry White, Dea. William Barrows, Francis Keyes, Esq.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That the several male and female Temperance Societies within the County of Oxford, be invited to co-operate in the object of this Society, and to become members thereof by assenting to the articles of our Constitution.

Resolved, That the members of this Society within any town in the County, be authorized to form and act as an auxiliary Society.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Oxford Observer, Jeffersonian, Christian Mirror, and Zion's Advocate.

LEVI WHITMAN, Chairman.
SAMUEL F. BROWN, Secretary.

The Editors of the papers designated, are respectfully requested to insert the above from the Oxford Observer.

S. F. BROWN.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Our readers will find that the Governor has appointed the twentieth of July for the election of Representative to Congress for this district. The designation of a day earlier than the September election, as far as we have heard, was wholly unexpected, and as the day will occur in the midst of harvest time, a most busy season for farmers, it is more especially objectionable. It is understood the Governor fixed on the day

in opposition to the advice of every member of the Council. Was it the intention to have the Congressional election determined before the 14th of September, under the impression that the polls would be much more thinly attended at the annual election, and Mr. Hutton's majority thereby be lessened very materially? Or was there some other object in view? The thing does not look well to us. Indeed we find no one satisfied—no one ready to justify the Governor. It is feared that he yields to the junto influence—the 'power behind the throne,' which is ready to take charge of Judge Smith—IF elected.

Kennebec Journal.

In inserting the above we simply add by way of confirmation, that we have it from undoubted authority that the "power behind the throne," viz. Ashur Ware, Albert Smith, Timothy Pillsbury, and Robert P. Dunlap, were at the Governor's ear during the late session of the Council, and advised in all his movements. The object of Ware, Smith, Pillsbury and Dunlap, in fixing the Kennebec Election in July cannot be mistaken. The hope of an advantage from division in the congressional election has determined the procedure. As to Gov. Lincoln in this thing we have only to say that we are not disappointed.

Quere. Will the Jackson party gain any thing in the respectable County of Kennebec by bare-faced measures?

The Somerset Journal estimates the majority for Mr. Hutton in that county at one thousand. In York, Lincoln and Kennebec he will have large majorities; and a gentleman of Cumberland, who knows a good deal of the matter, and is capable of judging correctly, gives his opinion that Mr. Hutton will have 500 majority in Cumberland! In all the eastern counties together, it is believed he will also have a majority. The Jackson party is losing ground in this State, and the attempt to run Judge Smith as "the Republican candidate," is too stale a trick to have any more effect.

Kennebec Journal.

The Jackson papers during the late presidential election told us that they wanted none of your learned and accomplished men, none of your book worms at the helm of government—they wanted a plain, practical man—a farmer—and they called the Hero Farmer Jackson, and told a great many pretty stories about his milking his cows, tending his flocks, churning, &c. The republicans of this State have nominated a FARMER for the office of Governor, and what say these same Jackson papers now? Why they say that a farmer is not a suitable character to be a Governor—they must have a very learned man, a book worm. Very consistent fellows, the editors of these Jackson papers.

Somerset Journal.

The National Executive, after using every exertion to induce Mr. Nourse to resign, after telling him, he was aged and should be preparing himself for another world, after telling him he had given a certificate about the billiard table, in favor of Mr. Adams, (which was demanded by a Committee) at last turns him loose upon the world, and to justify this cruel conduct, orders that illustrious personage, his honor Duff Green, to call him a defaulter.

Mr. Nourse immediately deposits two thousand dollars, so that no difficulty should accrue to the government from his unsettled accounts, for which sum, if the opinions of Mr. Wirt, or Mr. Jones, the most eminent lawyers in the District of Columbia, be correct the government are now indebted to him. Below are the facts about Mr. Fillebrown, the defaulter, who, it will be recollected commenced an action against Duff Green for a libel, for which he was to be punished by another suit from the President, as a defaulter:—Portland Adv.

"So as to the cause of Mr. Fillebrown, an able and excellent clerk in the Navy Department. Some hungry expectant wanted Mr. Fillebrown's place, and he must be punished for not having thrown up his cap and cried huzza for the hero. But it was not enough that he must be turned out. He, too, must be calumniated. And accordingly the Telegraph for the purpose of justifying the proceeding, charged him with permitting his name to be used for drawing \$9000 improperly out of the Treasury.—Now, what were the facts in this case which has been trumpeted over the union as another defalcation? Why, simply these: Two years ago the Secretary of the navy, with the Board of Commissioners, in the discharge of

their official duties, purchased sixty acres of land of Mr. Newton, member of Congress, from Norfolk, for the purpose of erecting a Naval Hospital thereon. This \$9,000, charged to have been improperly drawn by Mr. Fillebrown, was the sum stipulated to be paid to Mr. Newton for that land. The bill appropriating the money for the payment thereof, "had passed Congress, but had not been signed by the President, and as Mr. Newton wished to leave Washington on the day before the close of the session, and as the signature of the President was a matter of course, the proper officer, for the accommodation of Mr. Newton, and knowing that the specific appropriation for his payment would be ready the next day to replace the money thus paid him, agreed by and with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, to pay him before the President had affixed his signature. This is the ground of the statement involving Mr. Fillebrown's character and honesty." No wonder that Mr. Fillebrown has resorted to the law to protect his reputation. But will the slander cease to be circulated? Or will those who have repeated it, make the explanations which truth & honor require? No!"—N. Y. Spec.

In Southbridge, Mass. on the 2nd instant, Miss A. M. Townsley, aged 19, was killed in the following distressing manner. She was at work in the carding room at Columbia factory; an upright shaft was revolving at the velocity of 95 revolutions per minute against which she very incautiously stood leaning back with her hands behind her. Her clothes caught and wound round the shaft. From the strength of her clothes in a few seconds she began to revolve with the shaft: her head and shoulders not being confined to the shaft, were made to describe a circle of three or four feet in diameter; with which stood posts and machinery, at every revolution coming in contact with her head. The mill was stopped, but not in time to prevent the accident. She survived about 34 hours, remaining senseless the whole time.

From the Georgia Courier.

Mr. Hall, whose horses plunged into the well on the Columbia road not long since, met with a similar accident the other day. A horse from his livery stable fell into a well in the country, and was extricated alive from his perilous situation, though the well was said to be deep, by the humanity and intrepidity of Mr. Robert M'Keen, who, after in vain offering ten dollars to any person who would descend and fasten the chains he had collected round the horse, bravely descended into the well himself by a plough-line, where the horse was struggling in his uneasy position, and secured the object of his solicitude in such a manner that he was drawn up, and is likely to recover.

We think that Mr. Hall's horses want water.

A bold adventure. The other day an African on the plantation of Mr. Jencks, at the head of the North river, accidentally discovered four Tigers of pretty terrific size, (entirely so to those who are acquainted with the fierceness of those animals,) and immediately went in pursuit armed with an old sword. Two of them made off into the forest, and the other two ascended a tree, and Cuffee after them, but was obliged to retreat. In the second attempt one of the tigers was dislodged, and a battle commenced. Cuffee wielded the sword in front and three or four dogs made an attempt in the rear with great success, until he was slain. The second was treated in the same way, and with equal success; but the african had no mind to pursue the other two, having received some friendly hints on his body and arms.—Florida Herald.

Death of the Queen of Spain. Capt. Snow, of the ship United States, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday from Genoa and last from Gibraltar, states that on the day he sailed, 24th May, news was received from Madrid of the Queen of Spain, and that minute guns were firing all day, and the flags on the castle and the shipping were flying at half mast. This news is probably true. Our latest accounts from Europe stated that the Queen of Spain was dangerously sick. The name of the Queen of Spain was Maria Josefa Amella. She was the daughter of the Duke of Saxony, and was aged 23 years at the time of her reported death. She was married to Ferdinand at the age of fifteen.

THE LAKES.—Lake Ontario is two or three feet lower this year than it was last season. A Cleveland paper states that the waters of Lake Erie, within the last three years, have made rapid and extensive inroads upon the rich and beautiful lands which skirt its southern shore. The banks in many places, including from five to ten or twenty acres, sometimes in the space of a moment, break and slip, like an avalanche, almost or quite to a level with the bed of the lake. Fine farms are often materially diminished, and even towns situated on the lake are endangered. The lake seems evidently encroaching upon the extent of the Southern shore as if by the operation of some immutable law of nature.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Mr. John W. Cooper, of Waynesburg, has discovered a method for bleaching *ley* or *copras* colored rags. Among the improvements of the age, this is not the least important; and to paper manufacturers, particularly, it is of high interest. A method for bleaching stained rags has long been in requisition, as they are of little use in the manufacturing of paper, unless the colors can be effaced without injuring the texture. Heretofore the process has been attended with much difficulty and expense; that of Mr. Cooper is perfectly harmless and simple, as it was tested by several scientific manufacturers of Chamberburg.

New Article.—The New England Glass Company has, within a few weeks, commenced the manufacture of *enamelled glass ware*, which resembles the finest porcelain and pearl; and, surpassing what has been done in Europe, has extended it to the making of dishes, plates, nappies, cups, saucers, jelly, custard and egg cups, salts, knobs, &c. They are most beautiful articles, attract general attention, and so strike and interest public taste, that already large orders have been given for them.—*Boston Pat.*

A few days since the body of a person supposed to be about 45 years old, was found drifted on the shore, on the south part of Colchester Point, near Burlington, Vt. A jury of inquest was held on the body, whose verdict was, that "he came to his death by a blow inflicted on his forehead." He was thick set, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather sandy complexion. Between two and three dollars in change, three or four old jack-knives and a razor were found with him. He had on black pantaloons and vest.

If letter writers at Key West are to be believed, the state of society there is a disgrace to civilization. It requires immediate "reform." A letter says, "while writing this, I am compelled, for my own security, to keep a brace of pistols lying by my side. The Judge of the District has been threatened, and in fact we are almost in a state of civil war."

During a thunder gust at New Orleans on the 23th ult. the British brig *Isabella*, from Liverpool, was struck by lightning, while lying in the river, near the Battle Ground Point, which splintered top gallant mast, foretop mast, and the head of the foremast. Two persons on board were killed.

We learn by a letter from Lexington, that the trial of young Wickliffe for the murder of Mr. Benning, late editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is to take place on the 30th of this month. Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, and R. H. Chinn appear in his defence.

Mr. Samuel G. Reynolds of Bristol has invented & put in operation in the village of Pawtucket, a machine for manufacturing wrought nails, by which they can be made far better than in the old way, and afforded at about the same price as cut nails.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The National Republicans in the Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, are requested to send Delegates to meet in Convention at the Meeting-House, in Norway Village, on Wednesday the fifth day of August next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Senate of Maine, to be supported at the approaching election. Each town is requested to elect two delegates, and each plantation one.

DIED.
In this town, on the 26th ult. Mr. Jacob French, aged about 40 years.
In Fryeburg, on the 19th ult. Phillip Eastman, Esq. aged 57.
In Eastport, Mr. Freeman Hare, aged 23.

THE PLACE FOR 'GOOD BARGAINS!' At No. 1.

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,
WHERE has just been received, from AUCTION and otherwise an additional supply of Good Bargains—among which are,

Blk and col'd Lustrings; Plaid Silks; Pongees, Crapes; blk Lace Veils; Merino, Crape, Raw Silk, Brocade, Valencia Shawls; splendid assortment of fancy Hdk's; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, new style; Bonnet Cambrics; Bobbinet and Cotton Laces; Gloves and Mitts; Hair Combs, Cambrics and Muslins, &c.

ALSO
Stout 7 & 8 Bleached Shirtings, at 8 & 9 cts; Stout brown do. at 7 & 8; Stout Sheetings 8 & 9; Copperplates patch cols 1; super Calicoes, 12 1-2 cts and 1s; dark figured Silks 20 cts; Scotch Gingham 7 & 8 wide 25 cts; belt Ribbons 8, 10, 12 1-2, & 1s; Thibet Hdk's, 2s 3d; Dimotys 1s; white cotton Hose 1s, 20 and 25 cts; Fig'd Jac't Muslins 2s 2s 3d and 2s 6d; with many other articles cheap, and probably cheaper than is usually found, and all goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A liberal discount made to those who become customers and purchase with cash, and such will find it an object to call.—Good white and blue mixt woolen Yarn taken in exchange, at fair prices.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.
Portland, July 3, 1829. 3m 2

VALUABLE STAND.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of July instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of WILLIAM MORSE, Jr. Inholder, in Waterford, that well known stand formerly occupied by the subscriber, situated in said Waterford, upon the new County road leading from FAYETTE to PARIS.

Said Stand consists of a capacious and convenient Store and Shed, with about half an acre of excellent land under & about the same. It is near the head of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, and will always command a liberal share of business either of a trader or a mechanic. Sale positive and terms liberal.

THOMAS W. HASKINS, by CHARLES WHITMAN, his Attorney.
July 3, 1829. 2

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, CARTHAGE.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of Lands hereafter mentioned, in the town of Carthage, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Carthage for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, in the respective sums following:—

Names of persons when known.	No. of Lots.	Height.	No. of feet.	Value.	Tax.	acres
				\$	cts	\$
Silas Barnard,	4	15	160	80	72	
Hiram Hill,	11	4	99	100	90	
A. Austin,	3	9	160	80	72	4
Eben. Nussman, Jr.						
Unknown,	11	6	160	120	108	
Unknown,	9	2	160	40	36	
Gideon Bowley,	2	10	8	30	27	1
Roger Merrill,	3	12	160	120	108	
West part, do.	2	15	120	100	90	1
N. Dunning South,						
half,	1	17	80	80	72	
do.	3	17	110	180	162	
do. west part,	3	16	64	40	36	

The said Collector will proceed according to Law to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the dwelling-house of John Storer, Esq. in said Carthage at ten of the clock in the forenoon next, so much of said Lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

ABEL HATHAWAY, Collector, as aforesaid.
Dated at said Carthage on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1829.

Charles Lord.
HAS just received an extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED and BRITANIA WARES and FANCY GOODS of every description in the Jewelry line, likewise large

SHELL COMBS.
A handsome lot of SIDE do. of all sizes, which will be sold low.—Middle-Street, Portland, second door from Casp Bank.
June 17, 5w 51

CROCKERY WARE.
H. WHITMAN,
At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.
Portland, June 17, 1829.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap.
Parasols, this day received from Philadelphia, for sale very cheap by
THOMAS O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 30.

BROWN COTE PALY.
1 CASE, 500 yds, just received from New York, and for sale by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 23.

G. C. LYFORD,
WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has recently received a large supply of
STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,
which he is selling as low as any one in town.—For proof of which call and see.
He has on hand a good assortment of

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
Flannels; Lastings; Denmark Satins; Cassinets; Cotton Cassimeres; Derries; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Linen Damask; Linen Cambrics; Black Synshaws; Lustrings; Levantines; Col'd Sarsnets; Stripe Silks; Strip'd Levantines; Fig'd Gros de Naples; Black & Col'd Satia Levantines; Bl'k Canton and Nankin Crapes; Bl'k Crape Dresses; Italian Crapes; Press'd Crapes; Fancy Silk, Gauze and Barge Hdk's; Silk and Gauze Scarfs; Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons; Berkeley & Wellington Cravats; Battiste and Muslin Cravats; Flag Silk & Bandanna Hk's; Cotton Flag Handkerchiefs; Strip'd Corded, Check'd & Shaded Cambrics; Muslin Dresses; Plain and Fig'd Back Muslins; Plain & Fig'd Swiss Muslins; Plain & Fig'd Jackonet Muslins; Valencia, Raw Silk, Crape, Brocade and Merino Shawls; Raw Silk and Cashmere Mantles; 3-4 and 5-4 London Bl'k Bombazines; 5-4 Bl'k Merino Bombazines; English and Scotch Gingham; White Cambrics and Cambric Muslins; Mull Muslins; Dimities; Brown, Plaided and Striped Battistes.

Brown Bonnet Cambrics; Safe and Bl'k Cambrics; Copperplates and Calicoes; Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Cotton and Worsted Socks; Cotton, Worsted, Silk, and Velvet Vestings; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas; fine assortment Parasols; Common and Paris Kid Gloves; Ladies and Gentlemen's Super Horse Skin Gloves; Bl'k and White Silk Gloves; Gentlemen's Beaver and Buck Gloves; Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings; Mecklen Laces; Bl'k and White Bobbinet Laces for Veils; Bl'k and White Rich Lace Veils; White and Green Gauze Veils; Paper, Bonestick and Feather Fans; Blue and Strip'd Jeans; Silk Braids and Cords; Sewing Silks; Twist; Buckram; Padding; Brown Linen; Buttons; Boxes Cotton Balls; Cotton and Linin Floss; Plaid Table Cloths; Spool Cotton; Wire Cotton &c.

—ALSO—
A general Assortment of American

Cottons
such as Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; Checks; Gingham; Warp Farns. Likewise,
Just opened, 1 Case containing 70 Ladies' LEGHORN, BOLIVAR

Hats,
of a superior style and quality to any before offered in this town. The Leghorns are all fine but very cheap, at 5, 6, 7, 8, & 10 dollars. A few Black Leghorn Bonnets from 1, 25 to \$2.00 each.
Portland, June 15, 1829. 6w 51

ASA BARTON, AGENT,
GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage which he has heretofore received from his friends, has concluded to remain at this place, and has just had assigned to his care and for sale, a much larger assortment of

BOOKS, STATIONARY, AND Fancy Goods,
than he has usually kept, which he is authorized to sell at much less than formerly.—Among his fancy Goods are a great variety of Bonnet, cap, belt and common Ribbons & Mecklen Laces; thread, bobbinet & wide-lip Laces and Edgings; marking canvass; gauze and cashmere Handkerchiefs; raw silk Shawls; black and white silk Gloves; Kidd do.; Norwich and Canton Crapes; black Bombazine; cambric, mull, fig'd and plain muslin; plain and figured Cambrics; brown Cambrics; Battiste; bonnet Silks; tabby Velvets; Millinets; elastic garters; black silk, and flag Hdk's; Vesting; Umbrellas; Parasols; Cotton Hose; Battings, &c. with a good assortment of

BONNETS AND CAPS,
Crapes; worked muslin points; Veils; Fans; artificial Flowers, &c. &c. together with a small lot of **GLASS WARE**, such as Lamps; Dishes; Plates; Pitchers; Tumblers; cut glass and plain wices; Salts; Castors. Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; Dressing glasses, &c.

—ALSO—
Razors of the first quality; razor Straps; Penknives; Scissors; Snuff Boxes; cork-screws; scissor chains; tooth, head and clothes Brushes; paper folders; Inkstands; cases Mathematical Instruments; Scales; Dividers; pocket compasses and dials, a new article; Glass, wedgwood, brass and common Inkstands; Ivory and horn Combs; Lead, camell's hair pencils; silver and steel Pens; sun glasses; shaving and ornamental Soap; wash balls; sealing wax; Wafers; Antique Oil for the hair, a very valuable article; gold rings; ear knobs and drops; Gold, hair, and silver handkerchief pins; silver thimbles; silver and steel bowed spectacles; steel and morocco spectacle cases; watch chains, seals and Keys; watch guards; pocket books; wallets; dark lanterns; black and red ink; indelible ink for marking on linen or cotton, with a great variety of other articles both for ornament and use. 3w 52
Norway Village, June 22, 1829.

LIST OF OFFERS
Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, July 1, 1829.

Joel Blaisdel. Lucy Turner.
Samuel Baldwin. Isaac Lovejoy.
INCREASE ROBINSON, A. P. M.

AT COST.
LEGHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY.
50 LEY. Portland, June 23.

HENRY POOR
HAS just received for the Spring and Summer trade,
40 BALES & CASES,
Consisting of every description of

Piece Goods,
Such as Merino, Brocade, Valencia and Raw Silk Shawls and Mantles, Canton and Nankin Crapes; Italian do.; Gauze Veils and Hk's; Fig'd and Plain, Mull; Swiss and Jacknet Muslins; Fancy hks, Great Lot of Calicoes from 10 cts to 33 the yard; Black Double Lace and Lace Veils; Gloves; Hosiery, &c. &c.

50 Pieces Broadcloths,
all shades, —CHEAP—
ALSO—One Case (100) Superior

LEGHORN BONNETS,
FROM 5 TO 9 DOLLARS,
on close examination—from 3 to 4 dollars less than last year, particularly fine ones.

ALSO
Bales Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Derries, Jeans, Stripes, Drills, Cassinets, etc. etc. for sale by

HENRY POOR.
N. B. As usual, a good assortment of FEATHERS, in first rate order.
Portland, May, 1829. 10wep48

MORE NEW GOODS AT BARGAINS!!!
JUST received Packages of BRITISH AND 38 DOMESTIC

Piece Goods,
Which will be sold at much lower prices than usual.—Purchasers will do well to look at this lot—as they contain some very fine Bargains.

No. 7, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland.
JOHN DOW.
June 25. 1 6w

German, Scotch, and Irish Linens.
4 and 5 4 Scotch and Irish Sheetings and Shirtings; Long Lawns; Brown and White Russia Sheetings and Diapers; and a great variety of Linen Goods, just received and for sale cheap by
T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row.
Portland, May 26.

MORE NEW BOOKS.
JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore by the subscriber, Wilkins' Astronomy, Flint's System of Surveying, New and complete Dream Book, Man of feeling, the Gamblers', Campmeeting Hymns, Obedience, George Barrowell, Masonry unyielded by Morgan, Blue Laws, Adventures of Don Quixote, Children of the Abbey, Scottish Chiefs, Hoggs' Poems, Saints' Rest, Jay's Prayers, Tales for Girls, Tales for Boys, History of Rinaldo Rissalinda the captain of Banditti, One hundred and nine days on the Continent, Fame and Fanny or Voltaire improved, Essays to do Good by Cotton Mather, the Foresters, History of the North American Indians, Rev. Rowland Hill's Village Dialogues, Charlotte Temple, Charlotte's Daughter, Ancient History of Universalism, Universalist Hymn Books, Benjamin's Architecture, Northern Regions, Golden Treasury, Goldsmith's Works, Life of Washington, Life of Franklin, Three Spaniards, Devil on two sticks, Alonzo and Melissa, Life of Jackson, Life of Judas Iscariot, Visit to the sea side, Percy Anecdotes, Moore's Works, Baron Trenk, Galaxy of Wit, Tales of a Grandfather, &c. &c.

All of the above with a great variety of other Books in History, Voyages, Travels, Biography, and together with School and Classical Books are constantly kept on hand, and will be sold cheap. Any book not on hand whether published in the United States or Europe will be procured at short notice and on favorable terms.

Also, for sale Greenleaf's NEW MAP AND STATISTICS OF MAINE. It will be recollected that there were but few copies of this work printed more than were subscribed for.—Gentlemen who wish to be in possession of a work which is superior to any thing of the kind published, should make immediate application.

Likewise on hand, writing, letter, drawing and wrapping paper, by the ream or less quantity; White and Brown, Bonnet and Press Papers. Cash or Books given for Rags.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, July 1, 1829. 3w

54 47 40 32 51 418 43
WERE the drawn balls in the first Class of the Maine State Lottery, New Series. Another Class draws on the 25th instant, and as Dame Fortune has established head quarters at Barton's Lottery Office, persons who are in want of Cash would do well to call and purchase a Ticket, thereby securing to themselves a handsome fortune at a cheap rate. Barton has sold within a few days, prizes of \$1000, \$200 and several of fifty dollars. The next Class contains prizes of 6000, 2000, 1500, 1200, and 10 of 1000 dollars.

Tickets only three dollars.—Quarters 75 cents. Call immediately, if you would have a ticket, as they now sell rapidly at

BARTON'S.
Norway, July 3, 1829. 1 4w

STOCKS.
20 Dozen blk. and Bronze Kid—Plain Hair filled Silk, Navarino watered &c. all colors, with Ribbons, Knots and Boys just received and for sale cheap, by
THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

10 P. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by
THOS. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, June 23.

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

DR. RELF'S AROMATIC PILLS,
FOR FEMALES.

THIS Medicine has for a long time been an established favorite with that class of society for which it was solely designed. They purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature by removing those dangerous and critical obstructions to which the healthy as well as valetudinarian are subjected, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to Exercise and Society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either Men or Women in all Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vaporish disorders. In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system. Price \$1.50 a box.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION,
OF long standing, and of the most obstinate character, has been immediately relieved, and often permanently cured, in a variety of cases that have occurred in Boston and vicinity, by using for a short time

DR. RELF'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, OR ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
both of which are to be taken together, according to valuable, plain and practical directions, accompanying the Specific.

* * * The above valuable medicines are prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and the sole Proprietor, T. K. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his counting room, over No. 97, (formerly called No. 70,) Court street, No. 97, of Hanover street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ASA BARTON,
(Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper.)
A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.—June 2.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,
OR, LIQUID OPODEDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings; for asthma, for hard, dry, spasmodic coughs, and for hooping cough, for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides; for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opoedoc the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

Sold wholesale and retail by ASA BARTON, Agent for the Proprietor.

—ALSO—
By the Proprietor at Sullivan—Glazier, & Co. Hallowell—George Coe, Portland—J. Farnsworth, Esq. Bridgton—Charles Lowell, Ellsworth—and most of the Apothecaries and Grocers in various parts of Maine and Massachusetts.

A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.
Norway, Jan. 22.

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES
in the United States.

The following Vegetable Preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES FOR FAMILIES.

BALM OF EGYPT.
Price one Dollar per Bottle.

THIS celebrated medicine will cure Coughs, Asthma, Hooping-Cough, Liver Complaint, &c. Many persons have effectually been relieved by it in Boston. Mr. Benjamin Kimball and others.

For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders directed to LEADER DAM, Boston, for any of the following Medicines punctually attended to. July 3.

Also, for sale as above, Dr. Galen's Restorative Elixer; Dr. Galen's Salt Rheum Ointment; Dr. Galen's Anti-Bilious Pills; German Toothache Drops; Dr. Mitchell's celebrated Remedy for Chilblains; German Headache Powders.

PLUGS! PLUGS!
J. A. CROSS & CO.,
No. 4, 5, & 6, Union Street, would solicit the attention of Farmers to Freeborn's "New York improved patent Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by the inventor, to warrant them to perform in all kinds of soil, and to be perfectly strong, and will be sold for a less price than any other similar ploughs. Farmers who intend purchasing this article for the next season, will find it economy to try Freeborn's.
Portland, Dec. 30. 1829

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lines written on the death of GEORGE W. ADAMS, son of the late President.

Cease, Cease ye rough billows in anger to play,
But soft be your numbers, and mournful your lay;
For deep in your bosom lie genius and worth,
Both virtue and honor, there moulder to earth.

Down, down, to the ocean's dark ponderous wave,
The rough rock his pillow—wild "coral his grave,"
Sleeps free from all sorrow, from woe, pain and grief,
The pride of our country—the son of our Chief.

The tall ships of commerce shall whiten the wave,
Shall bend their proud masts o'er his deep briny grave;
The brave sons of ocean, with sighs shall complain,
And mingle their tears with the foam of the main.

By sweet airy fancy, e'en now I discern
A form, most majestic her masts tower high—
Her canvass wide spread to the soft pensive breeze,
As she rolls o'er the ocean, the pride of the seas.

But why her deep sorrow—her banner why flung?
Only half its rich folds to the rays of the sun,
Her deck crown'd with mourners all shrouded in woe—
Hark! hear their sad music, how plaintive and slow.

methinks 'tis the Franklin,* with sorrow she's come
To bid a farewell to his lone sombre tomb—
The cannon's loud peal bids a long, long adieu!
All nature responsive with grief sighs anew.

Though the tears of a nation may fall o'er the spot,
And the virtues of Adams be never forgot—
At peace he will rest on his cold icy bed,
Till the sea is commanded to "give up its dead."

Livermore, May 30, 1829.

*The name of the ship of which he was a passenger previous to the time of the sad catastrophe.

From the Boston Philanthropist.

BETTING.

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

We insist that all games of chance have a tendency to moral corruption, and when engaged in, will deprave the most virtuous mind. To illustrate this truth, we will relate a long anecdote, direct to the point. We shall not, like the writers of modern fiction, state our tale is founded on fact, but shall relate the facts themselves, substantially, as received from a worthy descendant of the prominent party, long since deceased. His grandfather, the hero of our story, was no less a personage than the Hon. Timothy Ruggles, counsellor at law, of facious memory, who emerged from the sterile sands of Cape Cod, to the fertile hills of Hardwick, in the county of Worcester, about the year 1750. As an advocate, he was respectable and successful, but that was not his hobby. In agriculture he was a proficient, and the sports of the field were his favorite amusements, and his overweening attachment to dogs is an unalienable inheritance of the family. He was general of a brigade in his Majesty's colonial militia, and the title of Brigadier is still connected with his memory.

During his residence in Hardwick, he was in the habits of intimacy with the reigning family in the county, the Chandlers, and in token of friendship, presented Col. Gardner Chandler, sheriff of the county, with a fine blooded colt. Col. Chandler, no less courteous and liberal, reciprocated the compliment, and made the Brigadier a present of a bull-calf, the fruit of a very large imported cow, he had purchased, with the calf by her side, having been dropped on the passage. Time and good keeping ripened this calf to a bull of great size and beauty. He was the pride of the herd, and almost idolized by his owner; who was so confident of his favorite's invincibility, that he challenged the whole country to produce a match for him in the field of battle, and would pledge any sum that should be required upon the issue of the contest. Weeks and months passed, before any antagonist appeared—at length the challenge reached the ears of a man in Connecticut (Pomfret I believe), who owned a bull, whose pedigree was as noble, and his prowess as renowned in his neighborhood, as was the Brigadier's in Hardwick. Fired with emulation, and knowing that his bull would not take a stamp, he started with his champion for Hardwick, and arrived on a Saturday evening, and took up the Brigadier's gage. The battle was appointed for the Monday following, and fifteen pounds (\$50) staked on the issue. After the

preliminaries were settled, and the General had time for reflection, he had some qualms of regret for his unpremeditated defiance of all competitors with his bull. He had given the challenge in exultation at the victories his bull had gained over all domestic enemies; but had not calculated that one of "the bulls of Bashan" would appear to accept it, for the size and figure of his new enemy was evidence in his mind that he must have proceeded from that stock.

Notwithstanding his numerous eccentricities, Gen. Ruggles possessed a fair and honest mind, and disdained every dishonorable subterfuge that was not professionally required. But the bull bet had reduced him to the level of the Gamester, and his dignity of character and pride of virtue fell with him, and low and dishonorable evasion was summoned to his aid, in the pressing dilemma. Under the influence of such impressions he laid his plan and retired to rest. The ensuing day, the Sabbath, the General was more rigid in observing than was customary, even in those puritanical days, for not one of his family was permitted to stay from meeting;—the Connecticut bull owner, (whom, for the want of another name, we shall call Bullum) went of course. But at noon the Brigadier pretended ill health and excused himself from attending the afternoon services. But no sooner was the coast clear of witnesses, than he prepared to execute his design—which was, to assist his bull in defeating his enemy that day, that he might more certainly prove victorious the next. He accordingly armed himself with a pitch fork, and repaired to his barn yard, surrounded by a huge stone wall, which he had selected for the bloody arena, and introduced the combatants. Now, reader, had we the pen of a Virgil, we could paint you a scene that would strain your eye balls to the size of a bull's to look at; but we shall not covet fiction nor fancy, but go right on, and tell our story, only stopping to remind the Roman farmer, that his libidinous heroes were mere cow babies to ours, and the prize but a fickle mistress. Whoever has witnessed the fierce and undaunted front of these noble animals when first eyeing a foe, well know that no time will be lost in sine qua non, nor manifestoes, but when "bull meets bull, then comes the tug of war." The bel- low of defiance, which re-echoed from the surrounding hills, was the dreadful "note of preparation," and the paw of "make ready" was instantly followed by the push of head, and the gore of horn. So nearly matched in strength and courage were our champions, that for a time the scales of victory seemed equally balanced. But at this eventful crisis, the imprudence of Ruggles turned them. Blinded by ignorance to the natural effects of his measures, he attacked Blue Law in his rear, with his fork, which so chafed and irritated him, that he redoubled his exertions against his more honorable foe, who was unable to resist so violent an assault, and gave ground: his annoyed enemy lost no time in following his advantage, while his antagonist disputed every inch, and fought valiantly on the retreat. The General saw his discomfiture with rage and despair, and repeated his vengeful goads upon the conqueror, which but new nerved him for victory, and he pursued his exhausted and unfortunate enemy to the corner of the fatal wall, where, still head to head, he exerted his last desperate effort for life and victory, but in vain! Alas! poor fellow, his fate was sealed, his neck was broken! and he fell lifeless at the feet of the heroic victor! who viewed with dignified pride his fallen foe, but disdained to mutilate his gallant remains. He had a living enemy, who was worthy of his revenge, who, with rage and mortification, was still goading his haunches with his fork. With retributive fury he turned upon the Brigadier, who realized his danger, dropped his useless weapon, and "took to his heels." The incensed bull followed, with glaring eye-balls and infuriated bellow—the gate was opened, but no time for closing—Ruggles pulled for his life, and the bull at his heels—the door yard was crossed in a twinkling—the front door was luckily open—Ruggles entered, half dead with affright—the bull within a fathom, burning with revenge. Ruggles took to the parlor—the bull followed; but in turning, two legs were quicker than four—the General gained the kitchen, and had time to close the door! Fortunate escape! two seconds more would have proved fatal to the recreant knight of the pitchfork. But where was now our "hero of two wars?" With eyes of fire he was thirsting for vengeance upon his dastardly assailant, heedless of the Persian carpet on which he indignantly trampled. But his ire was innoxious, and his search in vain, for the retreat of the coward was secured. While thus in disappointment, he was surveying the garrison he had taken by storm, his eye caught an object more worthy his prowess than his skulking enemy. From an elegant looking glass that extended from floor to floor was reflected another majestic Bull! whose port and belligerent attitude proclaimed "come if you dare." The challenge

was instantly accepted, and the rush made; the foe disappeared as if by enchantment, and instead of the victor's laurel crown, the brow of the champion was adorned with the gilded spoils of the mirror. Confronted at the encounter, he stood motionless, wondering at the magic disappearance of his antagonist! Aroused by the destructive clamor, the General ventured from his hiding place, to take a peep at the ruins. Revenge succeeded to rage, and with his well proved musket, he placed a brace of balls in the os frontis of his renowned, and hitherto triumphant foe. He fell! and great was his fall! This valiant hero, hors du combat, was weltering in his gore upon the most superb carpet that could adorn the palace of the potentate! and most ignobly slain by a recreant assassin; who now, choked with chagrin, retreated from the scene of carnage to his thorny pillow. His reflections there we cannot envy. His favorite bull dead! His plighted troth to the stranger, broken! The Sabbath profaned! The most splendid mirror then in New England, (a present from an English lady to his wife) all in fitters! The anticipation of the dreaded curtain lecture from his much injured rib, for

"Although she could smile, yet he knew she could frown," all conspired to make him execrate the hour he had commenced GAMESTER.—Dreading the human countenance, and to digest his chagrin, he retired to a secluded chamber for the night. Morning must come, and did come, however deprecated by conscious guilt. The self convicted Brigadier mustered all his confidence to meet the just reproaches of Bullum, whose keen optics had surveyed the whole ground, from parlor to barn yard, and traced the catastrophe to its legitimate source. When met, Ruggles in hurried accents exclaimed, "Well, friend, you see and know all about this tormenting bull affair. I have conducted like a fool; but there is no help for spilt milk; what was your bull worth?"

Bullum calmly replied, "I would not have taken nine pounds (\$30) for him, but considering your misfortune, I don't care if I take that now, seeing it is as it is."

"I want none of your plaguy tisis," said Ruggles, "there is your money;—go home, and let me see no more of you, nor your bulls."

"One word, General, before I start," says Bullum, "which beat? You know we waged fifteen pounds upon which should beat."

Ruggles, "Dear, dear! their drains are both beat out, and mine had better have been before I had engaged in such dirty business. It is the first game I ever played, and I intend it shall be the last: take your stakes and be off, quick time."

"If you hadn't a nig'd" says Bullum, "you might have had better luck," and off he jogged to the "land of steady habits," chuckling in his good fortune, and the unprofitable roguery of the Brigadier, who had nothing for his consolation but the compensations of conscience—the gibes and taunts of his enemies, and the never ceasing railery of his friends. And "Ruggles and his bull" is the standing jest in that section of the country "to this day." The moral of the tale is comprised in the well known proverb, "Honesty is the best policy."

ARISTIDES.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.

IT is of the utmost importance, to all who are now concerned, or about to be interested in Manufacturing to look well to the labor-saving improvements, which are made and are making in this scientific and enlightened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will amount to a handsome interest."

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale, his improved

CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES.

For Merino and Native Wool, on more liberal terms than can be had in New England.

Also, the best

CARDS,

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY.

Said Machines are less expensive, perform more and better work, occupy less room, and are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less water power, than any other now in use. A credit will be given when it may be requested, so liberal, that the machine may earn the money it costs, before payment is required.

A line addressed to WARREN P. WING, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be duly attended to—or the subscriber, who is agent for the inventor, of whom all information with respect to price, terms, &c. may be obtained.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, Dec. 11, 1828.

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT RHEUM Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland, sole agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. The above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the principal towns. For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by Asa Barton, Agent. Norway, Feb. 9. 1829

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL Academy.

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late employed in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and our happiness. *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an institution denominated the *United States Infirmary*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer; which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *Mercury*, that boasted champion of the MATERIA MEDICA, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefitting future generations an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a MEDICAL SCHOOL, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing art upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an institution has been erected and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-street, between Grand and Broome, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches will be taught:

1. Anatomy.
2. Surgery.
3. Theory and practice of Physic.
4. Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children.
5. Materia Medica and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The benefits to be derived, by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory. Another advantage held out to the students is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable to practice in every State in the Union without molestation. Some will require one year, others two years, to complete their studies.

For the information of some we wish to state that this system of practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—
1. A certification of a good moral character.
2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

1. When this circular was first issued the price of Tuition alone was rated at \$250, board being an extra charge.—But we have concluded in order to place it within the power of almost every person to obtain this practice, to furnish Board and Tuition both, for that sum, (\$250) provided it be paid upon entering the school, as it is now particularly needed to assist in defraying the expenses of the building, &c.

2. Young men who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the school who are not at present favored with the means, and who will bring a certificate to that effect from a minister, justice of the peace, or a few of his neighbors in the place where he resided, will receive his board and tuition, gratuitously. It must be expressly understood, however, that all incidental expenses must be paid, which will be, including a Diploma, THIRTY DOLLARS, and which must be paid in advance. His age must not be under 19 or 20 years.

3. It will be expected that every student will provide himself with bed and bedding.

New York, May 11, 1829.

All persons who feel interested in the welfare of their fellow beings, and wish to have the Mercurial practice destroyed, and a better system substituted, will manifest their good wishes by remitting something to defray the expenses of those young men who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, who are in indigent circumstances. To those who remit a sum however small, a certificate for the amount will be sent, entitling them to receive medicine and attendance, either at the Institution, or from any who may hereafter receive instruction from it.

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.—

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles.

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,

MASON KNAPEN,

Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the abovesaid Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

These Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Rindge, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, Rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, April 24. 1829

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.

50 Pa. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors, from 1.25 to 12.50 per yard, and at least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before offered by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

ALSO AS ABOVE:

- 3 1-2 pairs Patent Pistols,
- 2 Percussion Fowling Pieces,
- 1 Elegant Sword,
- 4 or 5 Elegant Looking-Glasses,

Purchased at Auction and will be sold very cheap. Portland, June 23.